## WEST INDIES.

A Legacy of \$100,000 for the United States Government.

Health of Cuba-No Cholera or Smallpox Raging There.

FEARS OF THE CHILEAN PRIVATEERS.

EX-REBELS IN HAVANA.

&c. The steamship Morning Star, Captain Howes, from New O leans on the 11th, via Havana on the 16th instant, and the steamship Eagle, Captain Lawrence, from Havana on 3he 17th, arrared at this port last evening. We are indebted to the pursors for prompt delivery of our files and de-patches.

Our Havana Correspondence. HAVANA, March 17, 1866.

OUR HUND TO THEUSAND DOLLARS' LEGACY TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

A native of Spain, long resident in this island, died tely and resquenthed the whole of his fortune, estimated out four hundred thousand dollars, to the female charity school "sat Francisco de Sales." The will con-te as a very semideant clause—so I am told by a Spanish cent, at any lowe or under any circumstances, attempt any way whatsoever to interfere with that legacy, the erty is to revert to the government of the United

respectly is to revert to the government of the United States, who in that case is to claim it. The name of the Caritable Egates is Francisco de San Juan.

So CHOLERA IS CUAL.

There is no teath in the report of the press correspondent that this island is infected with cholera. We have not hat any cholera for many years past. As to have often at any cholera for many years past. As to have other a steenest, in regard to smallpox, I would not ensure that all years and you of any unfavorable to green the state out, in the "government" is no apposed to greing the desired information, as the presence to greing the desired information, as the presence of the island, which controlly would not have seen the case were the whole inland not generally leadthy.

bor after some t without examination. This order rigidity executed that even consting toosels which unlucky as to make the korro after the appoint ir must remain outside. A smalle privateer, fleet

Another Tragedy in Rozbury, Mass.

A VOUNG WOMAN SHOT DEAD—THE MURDERER IN (ETROPY).

[From the Boston Post, March 21.]

Mary Ellen Kearney, a young woman about nineteen years of age, daughter of Patrick Kearney, living at 33 Tremont street, Roxbury, was instantly stot dead Monday evening, by John Moran. It appears that Moran had been acquainted with Mus Kearney for some time, and had kept company with her, but her father forbid any further intercents on account of his bad character. In spirit of retailation Moran threupon circulated reports ortogatory to the character of the young woman. The hyper sought Moran at his residence, Cottage place, and while in his room waiting for him picked up a letter from the floor, directed to Moran the purport of which was that he had been engaged with a companion named Malloy in committing a robbery in Philadelphia lass full or summer, by the garroting process, the victim of which soon after died, Mulloy retaining the proceeds, and Moran fleeing north. On his return he wished her if the had seen the high the street in the last of the proceeds, and Moran fleeing north. On his return he

Oh! a mt, I am killed." The died instantly.
Sinday seeming Miss Kearney, toll her father that she wanted to have an interview with him. Her father (who had noticed that she looked very lowspitted of aring the tay) municipally want into the parlor with his, when she told him in substance the following:—
Lately I had heard that storice had been circulated about her by John Meran, but for what reason I could not tell, and on last Saturday extenng I went to Moran's house to ophead and expositurate with him for telling the mories. I went to his lather's house foothead and expositurate with him for telling the mories. I went to his lather's house (Join Moran lives with his father) and was shown into the parlor. Moran not being in, as I entered, I noticed an open feather upon the table, which immediately sitracted my attention. I picked it up and read it. It was from a man named Mailoy—in Philadelphia—and was addrossed to John Moran, telling him that the man they meaning Moran and hims it? I had garroted in Philadelphia had died from the injuries he had received, and telling the amount of money made by the operation, and also telling Moran to keep dark. While I was reading this letter Moran came in, and when he saw that I had the letter in my hand and threw it into the story, telling me that he would not be a more party. He snatched the letter from my hand and three it into the story, telling me that he would not be a more party. He snatched the letter from my hand and three it into the story, telling me that he would not be a more party. He snatched the letter from my hand and three it into the story, telling me that he would not be a more party. He father to de her to keep in the house as much as their mid the receiver in that keep to the house as much as the father tool her to keep in the house as much as than kept."
told her to keep in the house as much as

Her fatter tool her to keep in the house as much as resided, as "oran always carried weapons with him, and ho was to very blad character be might injare her. On orday evening her father, Patrick Kearney, received a cossage feet, a neighbor, fashed Cassidy, asking him to one to be house, as his child was dying. On his way theseldy's house Kearney observed hierar dodge into a siley, when he turned suddenly round and saw Moon looking a him. He stayed at tasidy 's a short time, of which he returned to his house he found his daughter microtered. Moran had been seen walking up and own the opposite side of the stayed at tasidy, and its surple of that there was only Ellen Kearney and her art in the house, he thought it would be a good chance microter her, and thereby prevent her concessing. Moran has been working in Grover & fakers sewing which manufactory, and he left there about a week of the street during he retired the office of Chief of Police Kurtz, Boccon, and delivered himself up to justice. During a tonesseen he was delivered himself up to justice. During a tonesseen he was delivered himself up to justice. During a tonesseen he was delivered himself up to justice. During a tonesseen he was delivered himself up to justice, death of the context police, where he now is. Moran is twenty are old, and is anything but communicative about the dadner.

old, and a anything our commoned a jury of in-soner in Allen, M. D., has stormoned a jury of in-specially been an autopsy of the body. The ball en-title sets of the breast and passing across, come-scilled the opposite breast. The jury subsequently arned wall Taurshay afternoon, when they will in the Roviery police court room at two of clock, as Kearney wer of light complexion, with high lair blue et on, was somewhat has, and considered good ing. See was of irreproachable character, a faithful

were a pasted and does.
etening nothing farther as to the movies of
multting the deed had been developed. He repear of moment to bulk, and rendereloped. He relize the position into which his rime has precipitate him. The friends of the mandered woman manifest great sympathy for her affected himst,

### TEXAS RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION

Mouth of Dilatory Proceedings-Nothing Done as Yet-Failure of the Convention to Repeal or Nullify the Ordi-nance of Secession—The Majority Report of Secession, &c.

OUR AUSTIN CORRESPONDENCE.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 6, 1866.
DILATORY ACTION.
The action of this Convention for the past week has and warranted more frequent despatches. Four weeks have now been occupied in legislating upon State matters, and a cheerful disposition to come at once to those duties which are plainly pointed out to the Convention is not as apparent as people abroad—and I may well say the people of Texas—could desire. Many minor ordicances, besides innumerable resolutions, have been passed, and four weeks have been occupied in such repealed, nor has any of the points been acted upon which are mentioned in the President's reconstruction

A strong effort was made to bring up the ordinance of secession for action, but after much discussion, explanations and sundry excuses, it was postponed, and a lengthy bill from the Committee on the Legislative Department was reported, and the whole week was occupied on its different and perplexed sections. The follow-ing are the proceedings on the ordinance question:—

ing are the proceedings on the ordinance question:—

MAJORITY REPORT.

The majority of the Committee on the Condition of the State reported the following ordinance:—

The people of the state of Texas, by delegates in convention assembled, acknowledging the supremacy of the constitution of the United States, and laws made in pursuance thereof, do ordain that the ordinance passed by a convention in the city of Austin, on the lat day of February, 1861, entitled "An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of Texas and the other States inited under the compact styled. The Constitution of the United States of America," be and the same is hereby annulled and declared to be of no further effect.

Mr. Jones, of Bexar, on behalf of the minority of the Committee on the Condition of the State, mad. the following report:—

of the condition of the State, mad the following report:—
The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on the Condition of the State, to which was referred various ordinances and resolutions relating to secession, begave to make this minority report:—We have given the important matters submitted to the committee that consideration which they deserve. Acknowledging, with the majority of the committee, the supremacy of the constitution of the United States, we find in it no warrant of authority for the act of secession, either by express recognition or by unpidention, as a reserved right of the States, and can therefore come to no other conclusion than that the act of secession was a nullity from the beginning, as being intended to displace and overthrow the recognized supreme law of the bland.

Viewing secession as a revolutionary measure, the

intended to displace and overthrow the recognized supreme law of the land.

Viewing secession as a revolutionary measure, the result of the stringle forces upon us the same conclusion. Abortive attempts at revolution never impress any changes upon the fundamental laws of a government. The ordinance reported by the majority of the committee virtually asserts that the secession ordinance and laws cancide under it have a legal existence, and are rightfully of force up to this time. To this we cannot yield our assent; and it would in the highest degree prejudice our application for the resumption by our State of her constitutional relations with the federal government. It would not only be regarded as a claim of the right of secssion, but the assertion of its success appraisely, in the late attempt to enforce it by arms. To annot it for the future and to declare that it shall have no further effect, is to assert that it is of legal effect, and that by it the supreme law of the land has been legally displaced, and remained so up to the time of our action in the Convention.

an Ordinance, deciaring null and void the ordinance of secession:—

We, the people of Texas, by delegates in convention assembled, acknowledging the supremacy of the constitution of the United States, and laws made in pursuance thereof, and disclaiming the right of secession, and recogn zing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Texas and the other States united pander the compact styled The constitution of the United States of Amorica," "adopted by a convention of Austin, on the 1st day of February, 1861, to be in contravention to the constitution of the United States, do ordain and declare the same to be null and void ab initio.

# Court of General Sessions.

The Grand Jury presented a large number of indict-ments, and the prisoners, on being arraigned, pleaded

grand larceny in stealing forty dollars' worth of wearing apparel, the property of Sophia Sondheim, 192 West Tairty-first street, on the 26th of February. It appears that the prisoner's wife was a washerwoman, and that were other charges of a similar nature against him, and the Judge imposed the highest penalty of the law, which was imprisonment in the State Prison for five years.

which was imprisonment in the State Prison for ave years.

BURGLARS SENT TO THE STATE PRISON.

James Smith and Edward Hughes were tried and found guilty of burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 28th of February entered the liquor store of George Gilroy, 682 becomd avenue, and stolen some cars and a small amount of money. An officer detected them near the premises, and keys which opened the more were found on them. The City Judge sent each of them to the state Prison for five years. Patrick keeler, who was jointly indicted with those men, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

John Meyer, indicted for burglary in the second degree, was remained for grand tareny. On the same page on which of the fish instant entered the dwelling hoffse of George Patterson, 77 East Broadway, and stolen minety-three dollars' worth of property. He was sent to be state Prison for four years and six months.

Charles Cunningham, indicted for burglary in the second degree, was convicted of grand tareny. On the second degree, was convicted of grand tareny.

On the same page on which of your correspondent on this subject, and fully with him that protection should be accorded by the second degree, was convicted of grand tareny.

On the same page on which of your correspondent on this subject, and fully with him that protection should be accorded by the second degree, was convicted of grand tareny.

ther man, named Stew-of Mary Rolle, 47 Ros second degree, was convicted of grand tar night of the 6th inst. he and another man, art, entered the dwelling house of Mary street, and stole thirty dollars' worth of prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Thomas Staumion and Wm. Smith, charged with stealing one hundred and twenty dollars from John Smith, 124 Sixth street, pleaded guilty.

Farah Ham iton pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal a value containing wearing apparel, valued at firly dollars, from Mary Duggan. She was sent to the Penitoniary for one year.

from Mary Duggan. She was sent to the reministrary for one year.

Joseph De Melwick, indicted for stealing a portmanteau containing three handred and fifty dollars' worth of wearing apparel, the property of Robert Hardle, pleaded guilty to an attempt at larveny. The complainment was a passenger on the steamer City of New York, and the accused was one of the crew. The counsel for the prisoner put in the pien, at the same time asserting that he would produce such evidence to the City Judge as would convince him beyond all doubt of the innocence of his client. Sentence was postponed till Friday.

ACOULTTALS.

James Riley, charged with burglary in entering an office in the building No. 71 Broadway and stealing therefrom two pairs of shoes, was promptly acquitted, assistant District Attorney Bedford having abandoned the case.

Timothy Collins, indicted for stealing a saddle beloaging to General Barnum, was also acquitted, there not

ing to General Barraum, was also acquitted, there not being authetent test mony to identify the property. Daniel Sullivan, charged with stealing fifty three dol-lars from Michael Richardson, was found not guilty.

#### The Brooklyn Libel Suit. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

OFFICE BROOKLYN PARTY TIMES, March 17, 1866. As you have aliuded in your editorial columns to the suit brought against the Brooklyn Times by ex-Sepator Strong, for libel (damages \$10,000), allow me a word in explanation. In the first place, the case was never post poned previously at my request, but by mutual agreement between counsel, for reasons which were obvious Secondly, the burden of proof lay upon me, the defendant, Mr. Strong, the plaintiff, having no occasion for witnesses, save, perhaps, to rebut. He and his apologists have boasted frequently that they had nothing to prove, save that I was the publisher and proprietor of the paper at the time of the alleged fibel—a fact which I will not deny. But, sir, if Mr. Strong really needed witnesses from among the present members, he would find no difficulty is obtaining them. I certainly met with none. Sensator Pierson, whom I subposed, raised no objection. Judge Folger, it wanted, said he was perfectly willing to come. Sensator Andrews, whom Mr. Strong alleged he wanted, is my friend, and would be the last man in the word to put me to unnecessary laber or expense. Fo of Lieutenant Governer Alcord. The traith is Streng did not want to "face the moste," and has plea of needing witnesses who were members of the Degislature was merely a russ. This was proved by the fact that my counsel offered to obtain the presence of the legislators named at my own cost. I had witnesses present from all parts of the State, and even from the far South, and I submit it to the editor of the Hazan of it was not pretty hard to see them dismissed after so much time and money had been expended in cetting them together. True, the plaintiff must pay the witnesses' fees, but you know the difficulty of again collecting so many persons, some of whom do not come willingly. Your obedient servant, prove, save that I was the publisher and proprieto

Court Calendar—This Day.

SCHERMS COURT—Check—Part 1—Non 1317, 1063, 1256, 1267, 1269, 1241, 1343, 1345, 134

### REAL ESTATE.

The sales of real estate yesterday were, as will be seen by reference to the table given below, very extensive. Some time since we had occasion to remark the growth of the mania for selling and buying property in Brooklyn. It has now extended to Jersey City, a large quartity of property located there having been disposed of yesierday and bringing good prices. The sales will doubtless, continue into the ensuing month, when there will be a slight respite, only to be broken in the fall by larger sales and bigger prices. The real estate speculators will not have much opportunity to sell this season, but so soon as the next commences, hundreds of lots and houses, disposed of already, will again be auctioned, and will undoubtedly bring even higher prices than on the previous sale.

W. 82d st., a. s. 2 loss, 200 st.
1 lot adjoining above.
1 lot adjoining above.
W. 83d st., s. s., 2 lots, 200 ft. west 11th av....
1 lot adjoining above.
1 lot adjoining above.

BY MULLER, WILKING AND CO.

11th av., w. s., bet. 74th and 75th sts., 4 lots, ea.,
w. s., between 75th and 76th sts., 2 lots, each. w. s., between 75th and 76th sts., 2 lots, each.
n. w. near 76th st., 1 lot.
s. w., near 76th st., 3 lots, each.
n. w. corner 77th st.
3 lots adjoining.
1 lot, between 75th and 76th sts.
1 gore, between 75th and 76th sts.
3 lots adjoining, each.
3 lots adjoining, each.
s. a. corner 51st st. 2 lots, each.
West 98th st., s. a., 475 (t. each 10th av., 1 lot., 3 lots adjoining, each.)
West 98th st., s. a., 150 feet west 9th av., 1 lot.

W. 92d st., s. s., 150 feet west bin av., 1 believers, son Jersey City Property, by A. J. Blrecker, son AND CO.

South 1st st., 2 lots w. s., 150 ft. n. of Erie st., \$4,450 South 1st st., 2 lots w. s., 150 ft. n. of Erie st., 25x100, each...
3 lots w. s., 250 ft. n. of Erie st., 25x100, each...
1 lot n. w. corner Jersey avenue, 25x100....
1 lot adjoining, 25x100...
E. Hamilton sq., 1 lot s. s., 25 ft. w. Cole's land office, 25x140...
2 lots south side, corner, 2x490, each...
N. 1st st., 1 lot nothleast collect Erie st., 25x100...
1 lot adjoing 25x100...
1 lot adjoing 25x100...

2 lots south side, corner, 2 m.90, cach.
N. list at., 1 lot northeast corner Eric at., 25x100.
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.
2 lots 50 feet north from above, 25x100, each.
1 lot 25 feet north from above, 25x100, each.
1 lot 25 feet north from above, 25x100, each.
1 lot northeast corner Jersey avenue, 25x100.
2 lots 25 feet north from above, 25x100, each.
1 lot northeast corner North 26 street, 25x100.
N. 22 st., 1 lot w. s. 125 ft. n. of Eric st., 25x100.
N. 22 st., 1 lot w. s. 125 ft. n. of Eric st., 25x100.
N. 22 st., 1 lot w. s. 125 ft. n. of Eric st., 25x100.
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.
Coles street, 1 lot northeast cor. Coles st., 25x100.
1 lot north side, adjoining, 25x100.
Monraouth street, 2 lots 50 feet east of South 4 h street, 25x100, each.
Prunswick avenue, 1 lot northwest corner of South 4th street, 25x100, each.
2 lots st. s., 50 ft. w. of S. 5th st., 25x100, each 1 lot, n. w. cor. S. 7th st., 25x100.
1 lot adjoining.
Newark avenue, 1 lot s. w. cor. S. 5th st., 25x100, 1 lot adjoining, 25x125.
1 lot adjoining, 25x125.
1 lot adjoining, 25x125.
25x100.
1 lot adjoining, 25x125.
25x100.
2 lots adjoining, 25x125.
South 6.b street, 1 lot s. w. cor. Brunswick, 25x100.
2 lots adjoining, 25x125.
South 5.b street, 1 lot s. c. corner Brunswick street, 25x100.
2 lots adjoining, 25x125.
South 6.b street, 1 lot s. e. corner Brunswick street, 25x100.
2 lots adjoining, each 25x120, each.
1 lot, west side, 25x120.
South 8th street, 1 lot w. s.de, between Monmouth and Coles streets.

BROCKLYN PROPERTY, W. J. COLE.
The story brick, 32x100.

1.375

mouth and Coles streets.

RROCKLYN PROPERTY. BY J. COLE.
Three story brick, 324 sackett, 22x38, lot 82x100. \$
Do., 92 Caril, 22x32, lot 25x85.
Do., 266 Myrtic avonue, 22x36, lot 25x107.
A acres land, west side road, between New Utrecht and Fort Hamilton, with 145 story dwelling, and one acro on east side of road.

4 lots, north side for Lafayette avonue, 100 feet cest of Marcy, each 25x100, each.

1 lot on northwest cor. Bond & Hergen, 20.10x75.
4 lots on in side Bond, adjoining, 20.10x75, each.
4 lots and goree east side Regers av. between rackett and Union streets, in all.

Property in New Utrecht, 17 acres and 8 perches, half mile of Concy Island, at \$300 per acre.

Property adjoining above, 13 acres, 2 roods and 16 perches, at \$200 per acre.

Property adjoining, 15 acres, 3 roods and 26 perches, at \$300 per acre.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM PROPERTY.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM PROPERTY.
In addition to the avove, the following property,
we occupied by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asy
to troyed by fire some two years since, was also so de troyed oy in some two years since, was also sold ay:—

1 lot southwest corner of Spencer street and Willoughby avenue, 20x100...

\$ 1 lot adjoining on Willoughby avenue, 20x100...

1 lot soldining on Willoughby avenue and Bedford street, 20x100...

11 lots adjoining on Bedford street, each 20x100, each... 1.300 825 

NEW YORK, March 21, 1866. In your paper of yesterday there was a foreible illustration of the able argument of your correspondent, J. H. P., in favor of an amendment of the law concerning to the small as well as to the larger animals. 'The very beetle that we tread upon, in corporcal sufferance, feels a pang as great as when a giant dies.' The demoralization of Spa in can be traced to the buil fights which the traced to the buil fights which the recountry, and the liabitual use of the knife on the slightest provocation, to the bloody scenes with which the people are fam harzed from their infancy. Is it not a fair inference that the frequent use of the bowie knife, the pistol and the blodgeon in our own country has had its origin in similar exhibitions, among which may be classed the equally cruei though more circumscribed areas called the "cock pit?" Every consideration of the public welfare, as well as humanity, demands that the laws should be so amended as to put a stop to all such degrading acts of crueity. E. B., Jr.

Equaliz tion of Bounty and the State

Legislature.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
Some weeks since a bill was introduced in the State
Legislature at Albany providing for the payment of Legislature at Albauy providing for the payment of seventy-five dollars bounty to the soldiers who have served during the rebellion and who have not received the State bounty. This bill, the justice of which must be apparent to all, was, we believe, referred to the Milliary Committee, and no further action has since been taken in the matter. As there are many brave men anxiously awaiting the adoption of the law of equalization of bounty, who are in much need, you will be doing this class of our citizen soldiers a great favor by giving publicity to this communication. Trusting it may have the effect of calling the attention of the Legislature to the urgency of an early adoption of the bill, I am, respectfully,

A VETERAN.

Trinls at Police Hendquarters. The number of trials of police officers at headquarters yesterday was rather small, and the case generally

elight and unimportant.
Officer Mangan, of the Forty-fifth precinct, charg d by Edgar Van Valkenburgh, of South Fourth street, Williamsburg, with improper conduct in depriving him of the privilege of accompany ng a female, who did not wish to go with him, on the evening of the 8th inst, and arresting him because he had intimated that it was the police uniform that saved its possessor from a muddy

Captain Greer, of the Third precinct, gave testimony

Captain Greer, of the Third precinct, gave testimony regarding the examining of officers Donelly and Matthews, of his precinct, and the finding of the pistois appropriated by those officers at the fire on Broadsway, near Warren street. Mr. Merwin, owner of the premiser from which the goods were abstracted, testhed to having identified the pistois as part of his property. Officers Scott and Hudson testified to having taken part in obtaining the pistois from the accused officers.

Officer Jas. Reilly, of the Fifth precinct, was charged by Mrs. Mary Crowley with maltrenting her and beating her hasband, who had been having a little scrimmage with his brother. Her brother in law and sister-in-law testified that he officer came in and struck Mr. Crowley three tim swithout provocation. Officer Flanagan estified that a row had been going on in house 450 Washington street, and he had heard that one of the policement had been assaulted there. He went in and upstairs where the melee was going on, and found officer Re-lify having hold of complainants hashand, while complainant and her sister in-law held en to Reilly. He (Flanagan) was obliged to force the complainant away, and then essist Reilly to arrest the husband. As they were doing so, complainant followed them to the head of the stairs, "made a wipe of a chair" at Flanagan's head, and on being disarmed threstened to the head of the stairs, and the did not strike Crowley will be had been struck with a smoothing irou. She was secured however, and, together with her spouse, who by the way, was slightly marry, taken to the estation nouse. Officer Reilly claimed that he did not strike Crowley will be had been struck with a rire bur, and that he did no to save himself from a repetition of the compliment.

ment.

Roundsman Rae, of the Fifteeenth precinct, was charged by the receiver of the Bleecker Street Rairraw wise striking and pushing him off the adewalk at Broad way and Bleecker street, while waiting for a car. The roundsman testified that he had been ordered to clear that corner; that those who were on the corner at the time complained of went away on being told to do a except complainant, and that he used no more force than was necessary to oblige complainant to move.

Decisions were, as usual, reserved.

## METROPOLITAN HEALTH BOARD.

The Washington Market Nuisance-Visit of the Commissioners to That Locality—A Delegation of Butchers Walt on the President of the Board-The Confer-

the Health Commission visited the Washington and West Washington Markets as early as five o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of personally inspecting those much complained of nuisances. The market was found to be extremely dirty. A report of the result of their inspection will be made at their next meeting. It is possible that the stands surrounding the market will

THE BUTCHERS' CONFERENCE.

Late in the afternoon a committee of butchers and others occupying stands around the Washington Market, having heard it rumored that a removal of their stands was in contemplation, as a measure of sanitary reform, and knowing the power the authorities have to enforce

was in contemplation, as a measure of sanitary reform, and knowing the power the anthorities have to enforce such, they repaired to headquarters, requested an interview with the President of the Board, which was granted, when the following conference was held:

Mr. E. Hammon Read, spokesman of the butchers' delegation—We are a body of men doing business in Washington Market, at the stands located on the wharf. Fulton, Yesey and West streets, which we have occupied for many years, paid rent to the city in good faith, and some of us have looked upon these stands almost as real estate. We, therefoe, teel a deep interest in all that may be done by the Health Commissioners in relation to Washington Market.

President Schullz—What action the Board of Health will take, gentlemen, we can give you no promise; but we must abate anything we deem detrimental to public health, and as I understand the law, there is no doubt as to our right to remove property when it is so. We have here a reason to remove these stands, for the sweepers say they can not clean the market properly on account of the stalls over the gutters and sidewalks. We answer, "Remove them, so that these men may carry out their contracts." This morning one or two of our doctors examined the market, and in their judgment none of these places are in a proper sanitary condition; they are principally all on fifth and mud, and it is probable that the Board will direct their removal.

Berentze—We cannot, prevent the execution of their orders; they can tear them down to-morrow if so disposed, sir. Many of us have been on the wharf for the part thirty years, made our money there, and they are, therefore, very valuable to us. The ostimated value of these stands is very considerable, being \$245,300.

PREMORE—We pay \$45,800 yearly reat to the city for sidewalks on Veaey, West and Fulton streets, and a large internal revenue.

Partners—At anotion what would they rent for?

Par pust—At auction what would they rent for?
Par pust—At auction what would they rent for?
Buroms—I can't say; there are men who have made
a fortune out of them in one year.
Par pust—These stands interfere exceedingly with
the thoroughfare in those streets. Do you not admit

Burguera—Yos; but even were there more room made around Washington Market it would still be blocked as it is now.

Personny—I measured the street at one point and found it be bifure feet less width than at other parts. I notice that you are beginning to build traps to wash out the sewers; why did you not do so before?

Burguera—There was no demand on us to do so until recently. Those markets I admit to be a unisance, doomed to be wiped out soon. There are one hundred and forty of these stalls in Washington Market.

Personsy—My impression is that the only way to rach your case is through the cleaning process, unless the committee direct their removal. The market is a nun-sance—ricketty, wet and leaky; and if any place in the United States may be called fithly it is that market. Burguera—Yet, see, what a healthy-looking class of men we generally are.

Passingery—It does not follow, because as a class you are healthy, that the place itself is so. Suppost a lady and gentleman, en route to any of the various ferry routes, have occasion to pass through the market at six o'clock in the morning, can they pass without soiling their dress by striking a sheep on one side and a quarter of beef on the other? Acton and I went through this morning at that hour, and found this to be the case. You concreach too much on the walks.

Burguera—Too took a bad hoer, sir, for your visit.
Persons—Too state reason for understand to five thousand people come there, because they can get what they want and buy cheap.

Pressnex—The next meeting will be with regard to the chealth of the city and the location along the water. It will be our duty to have it regulated. I cannot assure you state they our removal five hundred families will be thrown out of employment.

Pressnext—The case the resulting to take your chances of a stand in a new market, but desire to remain where you are until the removal of Washington Market is a online.

Burguera—To the term of the server of the same of the same of the market on the same of the water of washington

BAD VEAL.

Thirty-two head of unwholesome real was seized at Washington Market yasterday by the Sanitary police, and disposed of as usual.

and disposed of as usual.

At a recent meeting of the Board it was—
Resolved, That every practising physician in the city of New York, on whom the duty is imposed by any law or ordinance mentioned or referred to in section twelve of chapter 74 of the seasion laws of the State of New York, passed February 26, 18-26, report in writing to the City Inspector, the Board of Health or to the Mayor and Commissioners of Health every or any patient he shall have laboring under any pestilential, contagons or infectious disease; and that every person practising physic in the city of Brooklyn, on whom the city of Brooklyn, on whom the city of the control of the face of t ordinance mentioned or reterred to it section 12 of said chapter 7t to make a written report, or make and file a writ-ten certificate with any health officer or board of health of any such village or town, of any such fact, is hereby required hereafter to make such report to and to file such written cer-tificate with the Board of Health created by said chapter 7s, at its office, 301 Mort street, in the city of New York.

#### Fine Arts. TWELFTH RECEPTION OF THE BROOKLYN ART

ASSOCIATION. Despite the bleak and dismal aspect of the weather on Tuesday night, and the drizzling rain that tended to make Tuesday night, and the drazing rain that tend of to make every one outdoors feel as miscrable as possible, the reception of this well known body, at the Brooklyn Arademy, was a success. The assembly rooms were througed with a large and fashionable concourse of visitors, whose attention was divided between the large col-lection of paintings which graced the walls of the zelle, and the sweet strains of music surging in with the brilliant throng through the open doors. Regarding the the most attractive works. In the crush and distraction nity afforded to criticise at length, and Nature's breatheven the speaking canvas of her gifted children. The Gignoux, President of the Association, namely, "Glimper of Mount Blanc." It has been already described in the HELLD. "Reminiscences of the Ad rondack." by J. Williamson, exhibits this artist in a new light, bit specialty being fruit and flower subjects. Shattuck, Sommers, Brevoort, Wiles and Parker introduce us to some choice twilight and moonlight scenes, many of which in perspective, sky painting, boldness of outline and careful finish deserve commendation. Whittredge gives us a peep into one of his lovely arbors, and we readily sympathize with the impatience of the fair lady who is listening for the footfall of—somebody. "The Wreck," by Bradford; "Bay of Amalfi," Haseltine; "Landscape in the Tyrol," Kruseman Van Eiten, and some charming domestic groups by McEwen, Webb, Rathbone, Shayer and Peele are the other noteworthy features of this collection. If a little more regard had been paid to the proper hanging and arranging of the pic turns there would not have been such an utter disregard to harmony of subjects and cotoring shown as was the case in some corners of the gallery. We met many The reception was enjoyable and a success, as the music and the good humor of the visitors more than compensated for any drawbacks on the part of the collection, and the works we have monitioned above wire of a chara ter which excused the poverty of the other paintings. At

a large assortment of the works of Church, Bierstadt, Neal-g, floatingsion, Kensett, Hart, Eastman Johnson, Frere, Willenes, Fichel, Dillens, and other American and European artists of the modern schools are on exhibition and will be sold to-night by Messra. Miner &

Somerville. A large sheep stene, by Louis Robbe, is

Verdict Against the Brooklyn Union

the most remarkable painting in the entire collection.

pumping her out, it is alleged, until next morning. They claimed as recompense for this service sixty dollars for the first hour, and twenty dollars for each succeeding hour. Defendants disputed the amount of the claim, and alleged that the boat was only occupied for two or three hours. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiffs for one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

#### BRITISH HONDURAS.

Murder of an American Planter by Cre-OUR BELIZE CORRESPONDENCE.

BELIZE, Honduras, March 2, 1866. Charles Warren, a citizen of the United States, wh came to this colony in 1862, has been murdered by four men, natives of this colony. Mr. Warren had been engaged in the culture of cotton at Baker's, Old river, for nearly four years, had been unsuccessful and became embarrassed, and attempted to leave the colony for Peten. He left his estate one the colony for Peten. He left his estate one Sunday night in November last to come to Belize; but instead of coming down he went up the river, and made his way across this colony, taking with him four of his hands, named Young, Cunningham, Hewlett and Robinson, the first a Nassau man and the latter all creoles of this place. Nothing was heard from him until last week, when a planter named Pouche Patsaw a watch in the hands of an Indian who was in his employ. On examining it he recognized it to be Mr. Warren's, and, as he had heard of Mr. Warren's absconding, he inquired of the Indian where he obtained it. He was informed that he got it from a man named Cunningham. He recollected that Cunningham was one of the men who had gone with Warren to Peten, and suspecting that there was something wrong, he hird Cunningham to drive some cattle for him over to a justice of the peace, and sent a letter by him to the justice stating his suspicion. On his arrival the justice at once charged him with the crime, when he confessed that Young had shot Warren, and that the others had assisted in despatching him, after which they buried his body and divided his effects among themselves, share and share alike.

The justice sent for and arrested Robinson and Hewlett, but Young made his escape, and has not yet been taken.

## City Intelligence.

FUNERAL OF ISRAEL RUSSELL.—The obsequies of the late Israel Russell took place at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, from the Church of the Annunciation, Fourafternoon, from the Church of the Annunciation, Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues,
Some of the leading citizens of New York were present.
The burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by
the Rev. Dr. Seabury, and the anthem, "I heard a voice
from Heaven," was afterwards chanted by the choir.
The plate upon the rosewood coffin containing the remains of the deceased bore the inscription:—"Israel
Russell, dod March 18, 1803, aged seven-y-six years."
The pall bearers were Messrs. Mulford Martin, Leonard
Porkins, Erustus Brooks, John W. Pomier, James N.
Cobb, Oliver S. Strong, Edward Bell and Andrew Warren.
A large number of people in carriages accompanied the
procession to the cemetery.

The First New York Cavaler, Ledd a meeting on Thursday

First New York cavalry held a meeting on Thursday night of last week for the purpose of inaugurating night of last week for the purpose of inaugurating measures towards their permanent fornation, some fifty members being present and taking part in the proceedings. It is expected that the company will be mustered in during the next few days. A second meeting is to be held this evening at 392 Howery, and all connected with the company are requested to be present.

The Lighterman —The statement that lightermen are receiving fifteen dollars a week for their services is, we

are informed incorrect. They receive two dollars a day for each day employed.

RECKLES DRIVING—RUNNING OVER A WOMAN.—MISS

RECKLE 8 DIFFIG.—RUNNING OVER A WOMAN.—MISS Eliza Gray, a young woman eighteon years of age, while crossing Pearl street at Chatham yesterday morning, was knocked down, run over and severely injured by a horse and wagon, which was being driven at a rapid and reckless rate by John Schmidt. The latter was arrested by officer Carnochan, of the Sixth precinet, and taken before Justice Hogan, who committed him to the Tombs for examination. The injured woman was conveyed to her residence, No. 73 Charlton street, and a physician called to attend her.

BURGLEN MONY & C. The AMERICAN OF HORY FIRST.

WATCHES, MONEY, &c.—The apartments of Henry Friedberg, No. 148 Laurens street, were forcibly entered by berg, No. 145 Latrens street, were torchy entered by berglars on Tuosday night, and robbed of twelve gold watches, three gold chains, six silver watches, three silver forks, two table spoons, nine tea-poons, six pickle forks and \$2300 in greenbacks, amounting in all to about \$2,000, with which the burglars succeeded in making their escape. No clue has been obtained to either the thieves or the stolen property. Friedberg is a musician and has been employed by the night to play in concert saloons.

held an inquest at No. 12 Willett street on the body of Valentine Lynch, who committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of laudanum, which he had purchased for the purpose of self-destruction. Deceased has been very despendent of late in consequence of being out of employment, and on several occasions threatened to terminate his existence. The jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide by taking laudanum during temporary aberration of mind. Deceased was thirty-seven years of age, and a native of this city.

## Board of Education.

The Board of Education held a stated meeting last evening. Commissioner Vance presided. A communication was received from the trustees of the Eighth ward, asking an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars to purchase a school site in that ward. Commissioner Warnen stated that he had received a

communication from the School Board of Boston, informing him that a committee of five would visit this city in a few days from the Boston Board, for the purpose of in a few days from the Boston Board, for the purpose of assectiating what advantages our schools possess over thoirs, and reporting upon them with a view to their adoption. He moved that a committee of five be appointed to receive the strangers and show them the school system.

Mr. Millem asked if it would cost anything to do this, and felt glad that Boston had acknowledged the superiority of the New York school system.

Mr. Warnen replied that no expense would be necessary.

Rary.

The resolution was then adopted.

Commissioner Wayr moved that any old school furniture that is on hand, unfit for use in the public schools.

be given to the Asylum for Orphans and Haif Orphans of the city of New York. The motion was adopted.

A resolution was offered in favor of abolishing the office of the Professorship of Mixed Mathematics in the Free Academy. It was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported that the sum remains in their hands for special appropriations is \$41,504, and recommended economy in the disposal of business that will call for money out of this fund.

The Convenition on Sites and Schoolhouses reported in favor of appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of a school site in 11 lish street, in the Twelfth ward. The report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board them adjourned.

## The Guerilla Quantrell.

his supposed agreet in this city and removal to washington. TO WASHINGTON.

A despatch from Washington, published in the Herald on the 15th iest., announced the arrival in that city of a person answering to the description of the notorious guerila Quantrell, who had been arrested in this city on the previous day and removed to Washington in close c stody. The following particulars of his arrest are now

for the first time made public:—

A few days ago Captain Williamson, of the Fourteenth A few days ago Captain Williamson, of the Fourteenth procinct, received information that the rebel General Quantrell, of Kansas notoriety, was temporarily stopping at a house in Second avenue, near the corner of Nineteenth street, and communicated the fact to General Superintendent Kennedy. A despatch was sent to Washington, asking if Quantrell was wanted there, to which an affirmative reply was immediately returned, Cypian Williamson was then directed to arrest the supposed guerilla, who gave the name of Hamilton, and taking with him officers Pickett. Simonson and Lecomb, of his force, the captain proceeded to the house in question, and, ringing the bell, asked if Mr. Hamilton was in. Being told that he was at dinner Captain Williamson told the servant that a gentleman at the door wished to see him. Hamilton was quietly taken in charge and executed to the police headquarters, where he was locked up. The prisoner's baggage in the house was searched, and some impariant letters and other documents were brought to light and subsequently forwarded to Secretary Stanton.

In the meantime Superintendent Kennedy had re-

In the meantime Superintendent Kennedy had re-ceived orders to send the prisoner to Kansas with an armod guart; but as there was a possibility that the prisoner was not the outlawed guerilla Quantrell the Superintendant thought best to send him on to the Score-Superintendant thought best to send him on to the Score-tary of War to await identification. Det-cive Niven and officer Simonson, of the Fouricenth precinct were detailed conduct the suspected party to Washington. To reader escape impossible the accused was ironed, although he protested against such a course and piedged his honor to make no effort to slip waxy from the officers. It is said there are twenty-six indictments for mirrier against Quantrell found by the Graud Jury of Lawrence, Kansas.

FUNERAL OF A VETERAN OF 1812,—The funeral of joutenant Nathaniel Hilor, a veterau of the war of 1812, con puce yesterday afternoon from the Reformed Dutch church, corner of Fourth and South Second Streets, Eastern district, where appropriate funcar corenomes were held. The remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cometery, to which place they were escotted by a detachment of the Veterana of 1812, Progressive Division, Sons of Temperance, and an except from the Forty-seventh regiment National Guard, under the command of Major Austin. took place yesterday afternoon from the Reformed Dutch

A CONFIDENCE WOMAN, -Louisa Kline, a German woman Ferry Company for Services to One of their Boats.

SUPREME COERT CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Judge James.

Mascr 21.—John Just et al. vs. The Brooklyr, Union Ferry Company.—Plaintiff in thin soit was in 1865, in conjunction with others, the owner of a steambout named the Seatinel. From the result of an accident one of the boats of the defendants got to be in a sinking condition, when the Seatinel. From the result of an accident one of the boats of the defendants got to be in a sinking condition, when the Seatinel went, to her assistance as she lay in the middle of the river, and remained by her, of pretty good address was arrested a few days ago on

## RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRACY.

The Nominating Convention Assembled at Providence Pails to Make a Nomination.

uggestion to President Johnson to Remove Stanton and Denison from the Cabinet.

### ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21, 1868. Convention in this city to-day. It was attended by some tic in its deliberations on national affairs. Its proceedthat having assembled and made nominations for State officers and dissolved without adopting a platform, white the democrats came together and adopted a platform and then went home without making any nominations, thus virtually endorsing the nomination by the republican convention of General Burnside for Governor.

Amaza Sprague, of Crauston, chairman of the Demo-cratic State Committee, called the Convention to order, and Hon. Thomas Stere, of Smithfield, was chosen pre-sident, and William Miller, of Bristol, and Judge A. Blies, of Pawtucket, were made secretaries. The principal speech of the Convention was made by Hon. M. Stere upon taking the chair. After returning his thanks for

In the present anomalous and not more sincular than perilous position of our country's political affairs, it will not, I trust, be deemed inappropriate or egotistic if I detain you for a few moments to consider the situation of the democratic party and its duty. There was under and arising out of the provisions of the constitution of the United States one only question which neither Congress, the Executive nor the courts could finally decide; which, inshort, if passed to its solution, could not otherwise be solved than by the arbitrament of arins. This question, it is needest to say, was that of the right of a State to secded from the Union, involving, or course and necessarily, the right of the general government to coerce a State into remaining in the Union. The civil war, precipitated and perpetuated by those ensures of their country—a war abhorrent to the sentiment, the common senses and the patronism of the people at large—is, thank God, ended, and in this, our first State Convention since the advent of peace, it becomes us, as lovers of liberty—as representatives in a not uninfluent all Commonwealth of those who have ever and of still adhered irmly to the principles of the fathers of our resulting of the state of the fathers of our resulting of the state of the stat that there must soon be a change or the government will become bankrapt. The interests of a great nation and the liberties of thirty millions of men are not to be made the sport of a set of fanstics, or to be left at the mercy of crazy doctrinacies. Interests so was must be guarded by law; liberty so precious must repose upon and be protected by the constitution. To the end, therefore, of preserving the freedom which we have takerited, and of transmitting it unimpaired to our posterity, let us anow dedicate ourselves to the maintenance of the Union, the restoration and conservation of the Union, the restoration and conservation of the people, in the assumed bel of that they, the guardians of their own asferty, will recognize in the democracy of the inner their truest friends, and will, with us, stand by and defend now and ever American liberty.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Stere the following resolution was offered by Isaac Lawrence, of Nowling resolution was offered by Isaac Lawrence, of Nowling resolution was offered by Isaac Lawrence,

ing resolution was offered by Isaac Lawrence, of New-

port:—

Whereas certain members of the Cabinet have placed themselves in antagonism to the policy of the President of the United States, rendering it difficult for him to give full acope to the state-guara-like views in regard to the cat outline of the South which his own measures able speeches have so often and so nobily showed forth; therefore be it.

Resolved, That we humber that it is the control of the

and without discussion:—

Resolved, That the democratic party now, as ever, regard, the constitution of the United States as the only foundation, which can aussian American liberty; that no circumstances can excuse a departure from its provisions or instify acts weakering its authority; that it ought at all times and in every emergency to be in fact, as it is in letter, the fundamental and controlling law.

Resolved, That under our system of government the auto-jection of the people of any state to taxation implies the right of and entities that State to demand representation in

regal of and entitles that State to demand representation in Congress.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, in his efforts to restore the Union, preserve the authority of the constitution of the Union, seeks, seems of their regalital position as State of the Congress of the Burnside's nomination openly; but a majority of members were opposed to this, and some of them duiged in bitter remarks against the Major Generability to govern the civil affairs of the State, trouble was finally got over by appointing a special of mittee to make unminations at a future day, if the deemed it expedient and strong candidates could be upon. It is not likely, however, that this committee will do anything to the mistier.

# A Provost Marshal Sued for Soldiers'

Bounty.
SUPREME COURT CINCUIT—PART I.
Before Judge James.
Marrier O'Brien vs. Wm. W. Person.—Paintiff in this action enissed in the Sixth New York heavy artificity in 1864 and served his time in the army, having received and amounted discharge after paracipating in asserts en-gagements. He was also a prisoner forsis months in the hands of the enemy. Previous to going to the front, as

hands of the enemy. Previous to going to the front, as he swore yesterday, he left \$200 with the defendant, who was a provest marshall stationed at Tarrytown, for size keeping. This allegation was flatly contradicted by the defendant.

Juligo James, in charging the jury, remarked that those who had the affirmative of a case should always produce a preponderating amount of evidence to establish their rights. It was a question of verneity between the jury then retired, and soon after brought in a verdet for defendant.

Mr. John il. Hartnett for plaintiff; Mosers. Mills and